FY 01 President's Budget Highlights



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Assistant Secretary of the Army for Financial Management and Comptroller February 2000

The Army Budget

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FY 2001...

The FY 01 budget reflects a budget consistent with the priorities of the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) but is one that also begins to transform the Army into a full spectrum force. The transformation effort will virtually affect the Army's entire force structure.

<u>Readiness and Sustainability</u>. Readiness and sustainability remain the Army's first priority. Total Army OPTEMPTO has been sustained at a steady level, while pay accounts were adjusted to accommodate the 3.7% pay raise for soldiers.

<u>Force Structure</u>. The FY01 budget reflects the beginning of the transformation of Army force structure to support the Medium/ Combat Brigades. It incorporates the redesign effort for the Army's institutional force structure to provide trained and ready forces necessary to man the Medium/Combat Brigade structure.

Modernization. As the Army implements its transformation strategy, development and funding of an affordable, fully integrated modernization program is an essential element of that plan. Throughout the transformation, the Army will continue to provide decisive and comprehensive full-spectrum land component capabilities, equipment and weapons systems in support of the National Military Strategy.

Infrastructure. The Army is maintaining its base operations support at minimum essential levels for this fiscal year. However, Real Property Maintenance (RPM) funding is only 69 percent of known requirements and our aging infrastructure continues to deteriorate. While we are focusing on specific areas such as barracks, utility systems, strategic mobility which will maintain readiness and upgraded living conditions, our overall real property inventory continues to remain at less than desirable levels.

The FY 01 Budget provides for:

- ARMY VISION Start of transformation to the new Combat "Medium" Brigade
- Active Army End Strength of 480K
- Army National Guard End Strength of 350K
- Army Reserve End Strength of 205K
- Pay Raise of 3.7%
- OMA OPTEMPO (800 miles) and the Flying Hour Program (14.5 hours)
- New Recruiting Initiatives
- Quality of Life Programs
- Barracks Buy-Out Program
- Privatization of Family Housing



Military Personnel (Strength in 000s)



	FY99	FY00	FY01
Active Component*	479	480	480
Officer	(77)	(78)	(78)
Enlisted	(398)	(398)	(398)
Cadet	(4)	(4)	(4)
Reserve Component*	753	731	723
Selected Reserve	564	555	555
USAR	(207)	(205)	(205)
ARNG	(357)	(350)	(350)
IRR-USAR	184	171	163
Inactive National Guard *May not add due to roundi	ng 5	5	5

THE TOTAL ARMY FY 01

Mission of Army Forces (with other U.S. Services and Allied Forces):

- · Deter aggression or coercion against the U.S., its allies, and national interests abroad
- · If deterrence fails, fight and win across the spectrum of conflict anywhere
- · Provide a full range of options to promote international stability
- · Support domestic civil authority

To accomplish these missions, the Total Army consists of the following Components:

Active Component

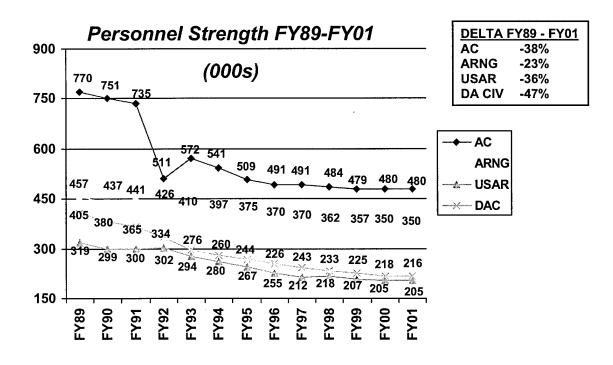
Forms the nucleus of the initial forces for combat

Reserve Component

Reinforces/augments active forces, individual replacements

Civilian Component

Provides critical support and sustainment



...Our success depends on the whole team our soldiers, civilians, veterans...



General Eric K. Shinseki Chief of Staff, U.S. Army

Civilian Component (000s)

	FY99	FY00	FY01
OMA OMAR OMNG RDTE MCA Family Housing DWCF Total Direct Hire	123	121	120
	10	10	10
	24	24	24
	21	17	16
	5	5	6
	1	1	1
	22	21	21
	207	201	198
OMA Other Total Indirect Hire	17	16	16
	1	1	1
	<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>	18
*Total Civilians	225	218	216

^{*}May not add due to rounding

FUNDING PROFILE

The Fiscal Year 2001 budget has been constructed on two fundamental tenets. The first is to maintain the momentum the Army has recently achieved in protecting critical gains in readiness, quality of life and modernization, and continue to provide combat ready forces to support National Security and National Military Strategies. Consequently, this budget continues to protect the readiness improvements provided last year. It permits retention of the capabilities to win two near-simultaneous theater wars by maintaining critical combat overmatch in legacy systems. It provides for operational training that has no equal anywhere else in the world and sustains the quality of life improvements for soldiers and families initiated last year. It contains our critical modernization programs to maintain our ability to defeat any current or foreseeable military threat.

The second tenet is one of change. This budget begins the process of transforming the Army into a force that is strategically responsive and dominant at every point on the spectrum of operations. A force that takes the very best – America's sons and daughters – and incorporates them into Active, Reserve, National Guard and Civilian components that will do anything the American people ask. A force that can not only fight and win our nation's wars, but also provide options to shape the global environment to the future benefits of the United States and its allies.

This budget ensures the Army will continue to be a strategic instrument of national policy like the one that has served our country well in peace and war for over two centuries. Soldiers enable America to fulfill its world leadership responsibilities of safeguarding our national interests, preventing global calamity, and making the world a safer place. The spectrum of likely operations describes a need for Army forces in joint, combined, and multinational formations for a variety of missions extending from humanitarian assistance and disaster relief to peacekeeping and peacemaking to major theater wars, including conflicts involving the potential use of weapons of mass destruction.



Army TOA

Fiscal Years 1999, 2000 and 2001 Summary (\$M)

Fiscal Teals 1999, 2000 allu	ZUUT SUIIIII	iaiy (vivi)	
	FY99	FY00	FY01
Military Personnel, Army	20,861	21,851	22,198
Operation and Maintenance, Army	21,191	18,919	19,124
Procurement	8,735	9,296	9,421
Aircraft	(1,384)	(1,452)	(1,323)
Missiles	(1,215)	(1,310)	(1,296)
WTCV	(1,536)	(1,571)	(1,875)
Ammunition	(1,183)	(1,193)	(1,131)
Other Procurement	(3,417)	(3,770)	(3,796)
Research, Dev, Test & Evaluation	5,031	5,225	5,260
Military Construction, Army	983	1,085	898
Environmental Restoration, Army	0	376	390
Army Family Housing	1,232	1,152	1,140
Operations	(1,103)	(1,081)	(978)
Construction ****	(130)	(71)	(162)
Reserve Components			
National Guard			
Personnel	3,613	3,605	3,748
Operations	2,779	3,161	3,182
Construction	151	236	59
Army Reserve			
Personnel	2,179	2,292	2,434
Operations	1,246	1,470	1,521
Construction	102	111	82
BRAC ****	0	144	303
Chemical Demilitarization *	772	1,024	1,004
Defense Working Capital Fund, A **	0	62	0
Total ***	68,876	70,010	70,765

^{*} Chemical Demilitarization is an Army Appropriation Beginning in FY99

BRAC - \$455M Reported as DoD TOA

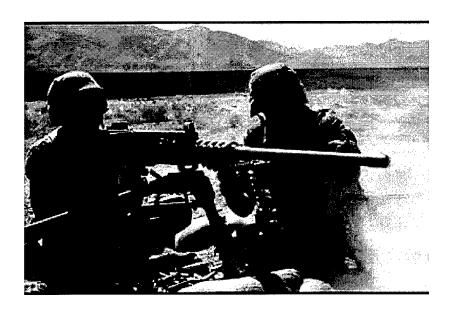
FY00 Adjustments: AFHC - \$9 M Set Aside for Privatization Loans

^{**} DWCF,A is an Army Appropriation Beginning in FY00

^{***} Totals May Not Add Due to Rounding

^{****} FY99 Execution Adjustments: AFHC - \$35M Set Aside for Privatization Loans

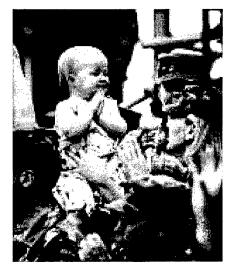
SOLDIERs on Point for the Nation Persuasive in Peace -Invincible in War...



Military Personnel (MILPERS)

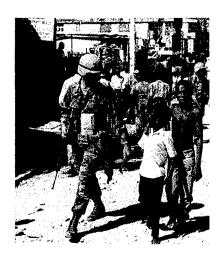
- The Active Army continues at a steady-state level of 480 thousand end strength in FY01; the Army Reserve at 205 thousand; and the Army National Guard at 350 thousand.
- Budgeted pay raise at 3.7% in FY01.
- Start of six-year program to improve pay comparability levels at 0.5% above the Employment Cost Index.
- Increased Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) will reduce the soldiers absorption cost from the current 18% to zero (0%) over the next five years.

The Army



-- is People





Military Personnel, Army

Military Personnel, Army (MPA) (\$M)

	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00</u>	<u>FY01</u>
Pay, Officer	5,889	6,165	6,313
Pay, Enlisted	12,439	13,183	13,482
Pay, Cadet	41	40	42
Subsistence	1,205	1,243	1,156
PCS-Travel	1,083	1,088	1,083
Other MILPERS Costs	<u>204</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>123</u>
Total*	20,861	21,851	22,198

^{*}Totals may not add due to rounding

National Guard P	ersonnel,	Army ((\$M)
	<u>FY99</u>	FY00	FY01
Paid Drill Strength	1,771	1,768	1,923
School Training	145	156	151
Special Training	94	95	64
Admin Spt	1,415	1,508	1,540
Education Benefits	63	78	70
Counterdrug Prgm*	125		
Total Direct Program**	3,613	3,605	3,748
Retired Pay Accrual	(356)	(377)	(430)
Total (Less Retired	3,257	3,228	3,318
Pay Accrual)**			
*Received in year of execution			
**May not add due to rounding			

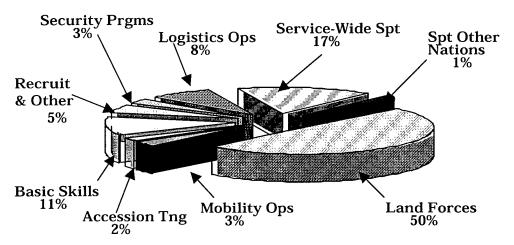
^{...}We are the Army -- totally integrated, with a unity of purpose...

...We will march into the 21st Century as the Army...

General Eric K. Shinseki Chief of Staff, U.S. Army

Reserve Po	ersonnel,	Army (βM)	
	FY99	<u>FY00</u>	FY01	
Paid Drill Strength	993	1,034	1,122	
IMA/Mob. Training Admin/Spt (incl AGRs)	28 825	30 894	37 912	
School Training	75	92	106	
Special Training	105	95	91	
Education Benefits	31	31	41	
Other Training	122	116	125	
Total Direct Program	2,179	2,292	2,434	
Retired Pay Accrual	(199)	(229)	(267)	
Total (Less Retired Pay Accrual) *Totals may not add due to rounding	1,980	2,063	2,167	

Operation & Maintenance, Army



FY 01 OMA Total \$19,124 M

The Operation and Maintenance budget maintains readiness objectives by funding air and ground operating tempo (OPTEMPO), improves the quality of training at the Combat Training Centers and at home station, and enhances our recruiting and advertising efforts. The FY01 budget supports OPTEMPO at 800 home station training miles per year for major combat systems and 14.5 flying hours per crew per month for the active force. The budget provides full funding for all known statutory and regulatory environmental requirements and supports known operation and maintenance requirements of the Army transformation.

OMA by Budget Acti	vity & Gro	up (\$M)	
	FY99	FY00	FY01
BA 1: Operating Forces			
Land Forces	2,640	3,245	3,331
Land Forces Readiness	2,270	2,214	2,371
Land Forces Readiness Support	6,529	3,887	3,879
Subtotal	11,439	9,346	9,581
BA 2: Mobilization			
Mobility Operations	585	603	527
BA 3: Training & Recruiting			
Accession Tng	388	357	364
Basic Skill & Advanced Tng	2,047	2,110	2,194
Recruiting & Other Tng & Ed	803	827	896
Subtotal	3,239	3,294	3,454
BA 4: Admin & Svc-Wide Activities			
Security Programs	448	418	473
Log Operations	1,527	1,642	1,551
Svc-Wide Support	3,664	3,365	3,289
Spt of Other Nations	289	251	249
Subtotal	5,928	5,676	5,562
*Total	21,191	18,919	19,124
**Totals may not add due to rounding			·



O&M, National Guard/Army Reserve

OMNG (\$M)			
	FY99	FY00	FY01
BA 1: Operating Forces	2,574	2,964	2,987
BA 4: Admin & Svc-Wide Activities	205	197	195
Total*	2,779	3,161	3,182

OMAR (\$M)	FY99	FY00	FY01
SA 1: Operating Forces	1,072	1,296	1,353
BA 4: Admin & Svc-Wide Activities	174	174	168
Total*	1,246	1,470	1,521

^{*}Totals may not add due to rounding

PROCUREMENT The Vision for the Future

The Army modernization strategy is designed to transform the present Army from a Cold War heavy division dominated force to a full spectrum force geared to 21st Century requirements. To accomplish this goal, Army has:

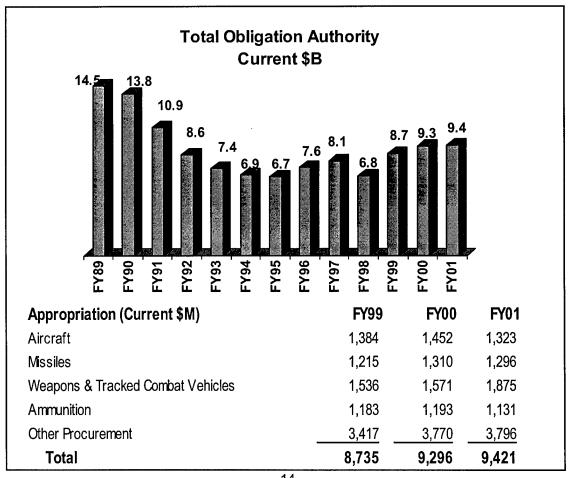
- Accelerated the research and development of the Future Combat System (FCS). FCS is the Army's future combat platform that will be reduced in size and weight, yet will improve lethality and survivability through standoff, agility and destructive power. The FCS will be an innovative, multi-mission system optimizing commonality of components and subsystems to reduce sustainment and logistical requirements. These features will provide the Army with a full spectrum force system with substantially improved deployability.
- Provided funding for the Interim Armored Vehicle (IAV) which offers a baseline capability for a mounted Brigade Combat Team (BCT).
- Provided funding in FY 01 to stand up two initial Brigade Combat Teams at Ft. Lewis, Washington.
- Accelerated specific programs to improve strategic responsiveness, increase lethality of light forces and recapitalize legacy systems.
- Maintained focus on information dominance Achieve first digitized corps in FY 04.
- Restructured or divested programs that did not meet the Army vision to provide resources for the Army Transformation.

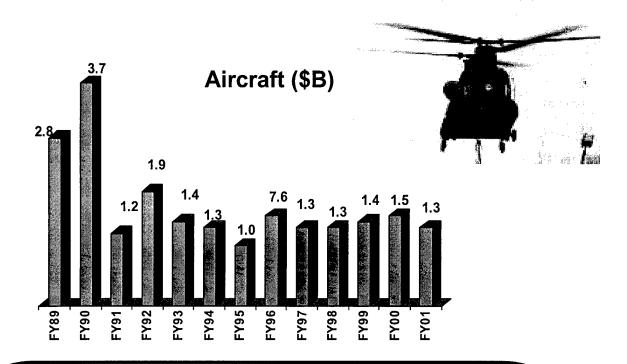
Sustained essential Research and Development (R&D) and focused Science and Technology (S&T) for the Army Transformation. The Army modernization strategy investment goals are designed to:

- Focus on Information Dominance Digitize the Army
- Maintain Combat Overmatch
- Sustain Essential Research and Development (R&D) and focus Science and Technology (S&T) on the development of Objective Force capabilities
- Recapitalize the Force
- Integrate the Active Component (AC) and Reserve Component (RC)

Procurement

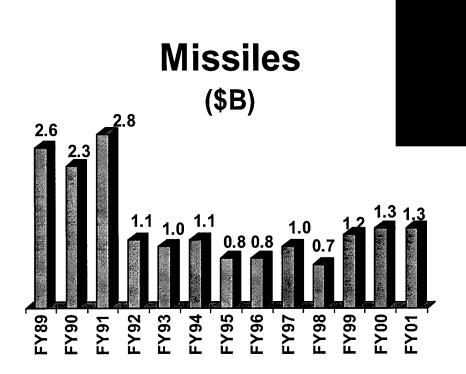
The FY 01 budget commences the Army transformation strategy by beginning procurement of the Interim Armored Vehicle (IAV) and starting the Abrams engine improvement program. The Army also continues to fund upgrades for the Abrams Tank and Bradley Fighting Vehicle directly supporting battlefield digitization; continues procurement of Brilliant Anti-Armor Submunition (BAT); multi-year procurement for Javelin and Longbow Hellfire; and provides funding for MLRS Launchers and Improved Target Acquisition System for TOW. The budget also funds modification from basic Apache helicopters to the Longbow Apache configuration armed with an improved radar guided Hellfire missile possessing fireand-forget capability. The budget funds procurement of six Black Hawk helicopters in FY 01 and critical Combat Service Support programs such as the Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV). Satellite communication systems, including the Defense Satellite Communication System, Super High Frequency (SHF) Tri-Band Advanced Range Terminal. Enhanced Manpack Ultra High Frequency (UHF) Terminal (Spitfire), NAVSTAR Global Positioning System, and other communication systems and command and control programs such as Digitization Appliques, the All-Source Analysis System (ASAS), Maneuver Control System, and the Army Global Command and Control System are also funded. The Army Other Support Equipment program continues to maintain a relatively stable level of funding. Areas of significant increases are Training Equipment and Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE). The budget also provides an Opposing Forces Surrogate Vehicle to the Combat Training Centers (CTC) and includes funds for the recently approved AVCATT program. Increases for the TMDE program are primarily for the Army Diagnostics Improvement Program (ADIP). ADIP is a Chief of Staff of the Army initiative that provides embedded diagnostic capability into weapon systems.





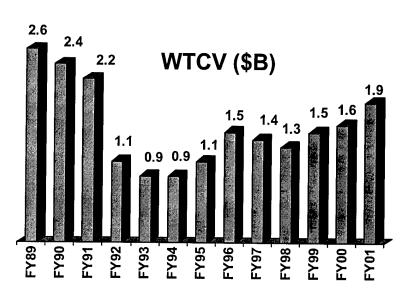
Aircraft

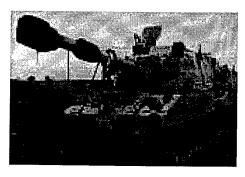
	FY S	99	FY	00	FY	' 01
Aircraft	QTY	\$M	QTY	\$M	QTY	\$M
ARL		13		0		Ō
C-XX Aircraft		27		5		0
Guardrail Common Sensor		2		0		0
UH-60 Black Haw k	29	270	19	215	6	87
Modifications						
Guardrail/ARL		44		25		30
AH-64		50		33		19
CH-47 Cargo Helicopter		80		115		117
CH-47 Improved Cargo Helicopter		0		0		84
Longbow Apache		616		781		744
UH-60		23		13		3
Kiow a Warrior		49		42		42
EH-60 Quickfix		0		5		0
Airborne Avionics		56		45		60
Aircraft Survivability Equip		5		17		4
Other Mods		16		25		27
Spares & Repair Parts		27		16		15
Support Equipment & Facilities						
Aircraft Survivability Equip		13		24		0
Airborne Cmd & Control		9		17		3
Air Traffic Control		17		9		74
Common Ground Equipment		22		20		12
Airborne Communications		42		43		0
Other Support Equipment		<u>3</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>2</u>
Total*		1384		1452		1323
Totals may not add due to rounding						
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Missiles

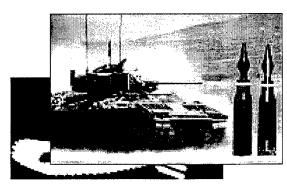
	FY	99	FY	00	FY	01
Missiles	QTY	\$M	QTY	\$M	QTY	\$M
Avenger	15	35	15	34	7	30
Hellfire (Longbow & Laser)	2000	353	2200	294	2200	285
TOW 2		0		0		0
MLRS Rockets		0		3		9
MLRS Launchers	24	121	39	138	66	189
ATACMS BIk 1A	96	91	110	91	0	15
ATACMS/BIK II	24	55	48	85	55	95
BAT	304	94	609	143	741	135
Javelin	3569	338	2525	345	3754	372
Multi Purpose Indv Mun						4
Modifications						
Patriot		14		50		23
Stinger		13		22		22
Avenger		8		4		7
ITAS/TOW		63		68		65
MLRS		3		6		16
Spares & Repair Parts		19		19		21
Support Equipment & Facilities						
Air Defense Targets		3		2		2
Production Base Support		3		3		3
Other		2		<u>3</u>		3
Total*		1215		1310		129
*Totals may not add due to rounding						



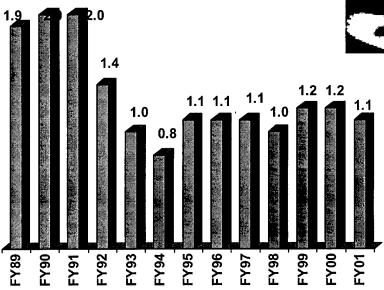


Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles (WTCV)

	F	Y99	F	FY00		FY01
	QTY	\$M .	QTY	\$M	QTY	\$M
Tracked Combat Vehicles		•		4000	٦	Ψ
Abrams	120	737	120	675	80	602
Bradley*	126	376	140	408	109	407
Breacher(Grizzly) Mod	0	0	0	20	0	0
Heavy Assault Bridge(Wolverine)	0	50	0	97	0	0
Field Artillery Ammo Spt Vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Command and Control Vehicle	10	48	0	61	0	0
Carrier Mods 113	0	55	0	63	0	45
FIST Vehicle Mod	0	25	0	27	0	32
BFVS Mod	0	74	0	31	0	37
Howitzer M109A6 Paladin	0	11	0	27	0	8
Improved Recovery Vehicle (IRV)	0	54	0	0	0	68
Interim Armored Vehicle (IAV)	0	0	0	0	0	537
Armored Vehicle Launch Bridge		1		1	•	17
Other		12		9		10
Veapons & Other Combat Vehicles						
Armored Machine Gun 7.62 M240	1198	11	4297	38	1196	12
Machine Gun, 5.56mm (SAW)	1525	6	3698	10	0	0
M16 Rifle	16464	7	12479	6	10314	5
Grenade Launcher, MK-19-3	697	15	1389	23	581	12
Sniper Rifle XM107, Cal .50	0	0	0	1	230	3
Carbine M4, 5.56mm	6310	4	8687	5	8309	5
odifications of Weapons and				, T	0000	J
Other Combat Vehicles	0	18	0	32	0	33
pares and Repair Parts	0	20	0	23	0	29
upport Equipment & Facilities	0	12	0	14	0	13
Total**		1536		1571		1875
radley quantities include both A20DS and A3 vehic ** Totals may not add due to rounding	eles					



Ammunition (\$B)

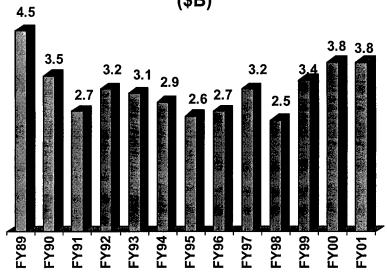


Ammunition

Ammunition (\$M)	FY99	<u>FY00</u>	<u>FY01</u>
Small Arms	256	261	262
Mortars	107	140	100
Tank	207	164	150
Artillery	80	137	142
Artillery Fuzes	7	46	67
Mines/Countermine	23	41	10
Rockets	133	153	152
Other	41	36	53
Miscellaneous	153	33	42
Production Base Support	<u>176</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>153</u>
Total	1183	1193	1131
Training/War Reserve Break	kout (\$M)	655	673
War Reserve	193	326	269
Non-Hardware	147	31	36
	1 1 1	0,	- 00
Production Base	176	182	153



Other Procurement Army (OPA) (\$B)



Other Procurement, Army (OPA)

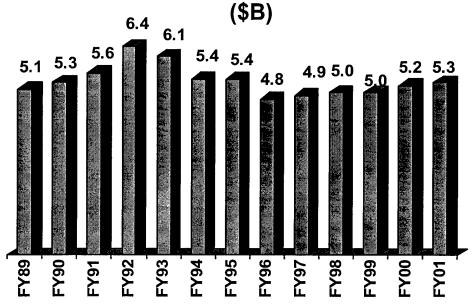
2.1.2.9901	FY99)	FY00		FYC	<u>)1</u>
Tactical & Support Vehicles	QTY	\$M	QTY	\$M	QTY	\$M
Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV)	675	74	841	92	1002	111
Family of Med Tactical Veh	0	336	0	424	2577	438
Family of Hvy Tactical Veh	0	191	0	193	404	166
All Other Vehicles & Trailers		207		227		227
Communication & Electronic Equip						
Joint Communications		8		13		19
Satellite Communications		203		144		199
C3 System		20		13		9
Combat Communications		258		284		176
Intel Communications		2		2		2
Information Security		44		68		65
Long Haul Communications		11		11		14
Base Communications		194		247		208
Elect EquipNFIP		25		20		20
Elect EquipTIARA		204		225		250
Elect EquipElectronic Warfare (EW)		12		21		2
Elect EquipTAC SURV		198		294		266
Elect EquipTactical C-2		258		290		312
Elect EquipAutomation		271		251		300
Elect EquipAudio Visual Sys (AV)		7		3		4
Elect EquipSupport		0		3		0

Other Procurement, Army (OPA) (CONTINUED)

Other Support Equipment	\$M	\$M	\$M
Chemical Defense Equipment	30	13	17
Bridging Equipment	9	41	37
Engineer Equip (Non-Construct)	5	22	14
Combat Service Spt Equipment	79	84	65
Petroleum Equipment	28	44	35
Water Equipment	2	12	41
Medical Equipment	25	35	32
Maintenance Equipment	16	18	21
Construction Equipment	64	96	41
Rail Float Containerization Equip	62	56	31
Generators	66	79	86
Materiel Handling Equipment	42	36	68
Training Equipment	208	179	271
Test Meas & Diag Equipment	94	92	120
Other Support Equipment	105	94	86
nitial Spares			
Tactical Support Vehicles	0	0	0
Communications and Electronics	58	43	42
Other Support Equipment	1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total*	3417	3770	3796



Research, Development, Test & Evaluation (RDTE)



The Army RDTE Program includes an accelerated Science and Technology Program to address the Army Vision and to ensure timely development and transition of technology into weapon systems and system upgrades and to explore alternative concepts for future Combat Systems to enable a deployable, lethal, survivable Objective Force starting in 2012. The Crusader program has been restructured and the Line-of-Sight Anti-Tank Technology (LOSAT) and High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) programs have been accelerated. The FY01 budget includes funding for continued development of the Comanche and Brilliant Anti-Armor Pre-Planned Product Improvement, and restructure of the Crusader. Additionally, the FY01 budget continues to support Battlefield Digitization/Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2) efforts, to include development and integration of command and control systems and their underlying communications systems with weapons platforms. Other significant efforts include continued hardware/software developments in support of evolving Army Tactical Command and Control Systems (ATCCS), Night Vision Systems and Force XXI initiatives.

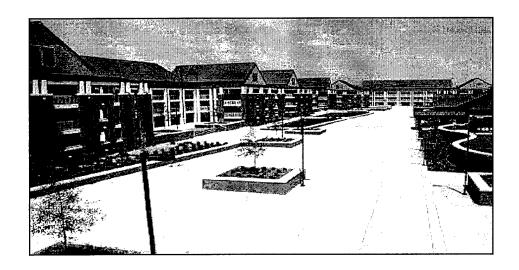
	Budget Activities (Current \$1	•		
BA		<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00</u>	FY01
1	Basic Research	177	204	201
2	Applied Research	613	791	602
3	Advanced Technology Dev	634	684	491
4	Demonstration/Validation	489	476	661
5	Eng & Manufacturing Dev	1247	1503	1770
6	RDTE Management Support	1263	739	697
7	Operational Systems Dev	<u>609</u>	<u>828</u>	838
	Total*	5031	5225	5260
	*Totals may not add due to rounding			

Research, Development, Test & Evaluation (RDTE) (CONTINUED)

BA 1	Basic Research	177	204	201
BA 2	Applied Research	613	791	602
ם א	Subtotal	789	995	803
BA 3	Advanced Tech Development	700	000	000
	Warfighter Advanced Technology	30	45	15
	Medical	224	73	17
	Aviation	44	34	29
	Weapons & Munitions	24	58	30
	Cbt Veh & Auto	59	131	148
	Command, Control & Communication	23	28	22
	Missile & Rocket Adv Technology	59	51	25
	Landmine Warfare & Barrier	23	47	21
	Night Vision	25	42	33
	Military HIV Research	5	6	6
	Air Defense/Precision Strike	10	24	21
	Adv Tactical Computer Sci & Sensor Tech	18	27	16
	Other	<u>90</u>	118	108
	Subtotal	634	684	491
BA 4	Demonstration & Validation		- 	
-	Landmine Warfare & Barrier	8	11	23
	Army Missile Defense System Integration	38	62	13
	Artillery System Dem/Val	300	266	355
	Soldier Support & Survivability	8	13	14
	Aviation - Adv Dev	11	9	6
	CSSCS Eval and Analysis	14	11	14
	Medical Systems-Adv Dev	11	17	15
	Armament Enhancement	37	56	30
	Logistics & Engineering	21	8	6
	Scamp Blk II	7	11	20
	Other	<u>34</u>	<u>12</u>	165
	Subtotal	489	476	661
3A 5	Engineering & Manufacturing Dev			
	Comanche	352	463	614
	Electronic Warfare Development	78	80	61
	Night Vision	19	38	33
	Non-System Tng Devices-Eng Dev	68	73	73
	BAT/ATACMS	132	143	96
	Combat ID	16	9	5
	Engineer Mobility Equipment Developmen	69	58	-
	Joint Tactical Radio	0	37	62
	ASAS	35	53	44
	TENCAP	42	72	57
	CATT	22	20	18

Research, Development, Test & Evaluation (RDTE) (CONTINUED)

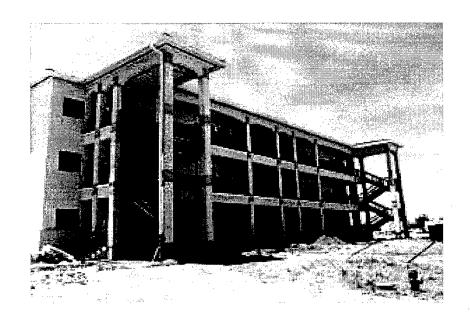
BA 5	Engineering & Manufacturing Development			
	Combat Clothing/Equipment(Land Warrior)	63	61	86
	Weapons/Munitions	40	68	23
	Army Tactical C2	34	39	33
	Firefinder	20	40	37
	Artillery Systems (Crusader)	1	5	20
	Army Information Technology Development	0	0	94
	Other	<u>256</u>	<u>244</u>	414
	Subtotal	1247	1503	1770
BA 6	RDTE Management Spt			
	Major Test & Evaluation	36	39	44
	Army Test Ranges/Facilities	120	146	120
	Army Kwajalein Atoll	127	139	153
	Support of Operation Testing	64	69	71
	Programwide Activities	67	64	74
	Army Test Tech & Sust Instr	42	31	33
	Surviv/Lethal	34	35	27
	Base Supt (transferred to OMA in FY00)	234	0	0
	Concept Experimentation	17	21	15
	Army Evaluation Center	26	24	26
	Other	<u>496</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>134</u>
	Subtotal	1263	739	697
BA 7	Operational Systems Development			
	Cbt Vehicles Improvement Prgm	89	83	99
	Horizontal Battlefield Digitization/FBCB2	96	95	93
	Missile/Air Defense PIP	14	32	12
	MLRS PIP	25	67	59
	SATCOM Ground Environment	50	36	43
	JLENS .	13 _.	25	25
	AFATDS	35	41	37
	Maneuver Control	29	46	49
	Aircraft Mods/PIPs	24	81	96
	WRAP	0	37	6
	MANTECH (Incl. COSSI)	51	100	58
	Global Combat Support System	0	0	72
	Other	<u>183</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>189</u>
	Subtotal	<u>609</u>	<u>828</u>	<u>838</u>
	TOTAL	5031	5225	5260



The Active Army Military Construction budget continues to focus on facilities that upgrade the quality of life of soldiers and the capabilities of Army installations as power projection platforms. New facilities include modern barracks, strategic mobility infrastructure, and facilities to support mission and training requirements. Effective in FY01, funding for facilities to support the Chemical Demilitarization program has been transferred from Defense to the Active Army construction budget.

Military Construction, Army (MILCON)

By Facility Categories (\$M)	FY99	FY00	FY01
	LIAA	FIUU	FIUI
Operation & Training	187	301	53
Maintenance & Production	36	40	21
Research & Development	30	20	0
Supply & Administration	12	57	53
Troop Housing/Community Support	550	429	450
Utilities/Real Estate	96	188	36
Chemical Demilitarization	0	0	175
General Reduction/ Rescission	-11	-57	0
Minor Construction	12	15	15
Planning & Design	71	92	95
Total	983	1085	898
Region/Program			
United States	709	910	706
Korea	160	42	34
Kwajalein Atoll	13	35	18
Europe	29	48	30
General Reduction/ Rescission	-11	-57	0
Minor Construction	12	15	15
Planning & Design	71	92	95
Total	983	1085	898



Military Construction, Army Reserve

The Army Reserve budget provides essential military construction resources to address its highest priorities -- the critical needs of Force Support package units; the worst cases of facility deterioration; modernization of the total facilities inventory; and careful management of Army Reserve-operated installations. The program essence is straightforward: provide essential facilities to improve readiness and quality of life; preserve and enhance the Army's image across America; and conserve and protect the facilities' resources for which the Army Reserve is responsible.

Army Reserve Military Construction (by Facility Categories \$M)						
	FY99	FY00	FY01			
Operation and Training	95	91	74			
Maintenance	0	9	0			
Minor Construction	0	3	2			
Planning & Design	7	9	6			
Rescission	0	-1	6 0 82			
Total	10 2	111	8 2			



Military Construction, Army National Guard

The Army National Guard military construction budget continues the goal of providing state-of-the-art, community-based installations and training sites that facilitate communications, operations, training, and equipment sustainment from which to station, sustain, and deploy the force. The program focuses on six investment areas: ranges, training facilities, maintenance support shops, readiness centers, minor construction, and planning and design. These projects are mission-focused and are centered on the quality of life of our soldiers.

Army National Guard Military Construction (by Facility Categories \$M)

	FY99	FY00	FY01
Operation and Training	81	102	30
Maintenance & Production	47	95	23
Administrative	6	0	0
Infrastructure	3	8	0
Minor Construction	5	16	2
Planning & Design	9	16	4
Recission	<u>0</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	151	236	59

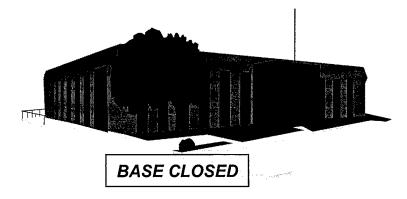
	FY99	FY00	FY01
New/Replace Construction	81	41	92
Improvement	78	35	64
Planning & Design	6	4	7
DoD Family Housing Improvement Fund	<u>-35</u>	<u>-9</u>	0
Subtotal AFH Construction	130	71	. 162
Operation & Utilities	417	398	378
Maintenance	490	460	398
Leasing	196	222	202
Foreign Currency	0	0	0
Subtotal AFH Operations	<u>1103</u>	<u>1081</u>	978
Total AFH*	1232	1152	1140

Army Family Housing (AFH)

The Fiscal Year 2001 Army Family Housing budget supports quality of life by providing for the operation and maintenance of military family housing units worldwide. The Fiscal Year 2001 construction program includes limited privatization in the U.S. and construction projects in both the U.S. and overseas locations.

Army Family Housing New Construction						
FY99 Redstone Arsenal, AL Schofield Barracks, HI Fort Bragg, NC Fort Hood, TX Fort Lee,VA Total	<u>Units</u> 118 64 170 154 80 586	(\$M) 14.0 13.1 18.8 21.6 13.0 80.5				
FY00 Camp Humphreys, KR Fort Lee, VA Fort Lewis, WA Total	60 97 <u>48</u> 205	24.0 8.0 <u>9.0</u> 41.0				
FY01 Fort Jackson, SC Camp Humphreys, SC Fort Huachuca, AZ Schofield Barracks, HI Fort Detrick, MD Fort Bragg, NC Fort Bliss, TX Fort Campbell, KY Total* *Totals may not add due to rounding	1 60 110 72 48 112 64 56 523	0.3 21.8 16.2 15.5 5.6 14.6 10.2 7.8 92.0				

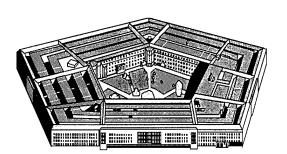
Base Realignment & Closure (BRAC)



Closing military facilities permits us to invest in the forces and bases we keep to ensure their readiness and effectiveness. Closed installations are returned to the public or private sector where they contribute to the nation in new ways.

Congress enacted Defense Base Realignment and Closure Acts (BRAC) of 1988 (Public Law 100-526) and 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, in order to reduce the number of military installations in the United States.





Closing and realigning Army installations has been a major part of the past decade's reshaping effort. The Army is entering the final third of a 13-year effort that spans four closure rounds. As a result of this effort, the Army in FY97 began saving more than it is spending on BRAC.

Army BRAC Summary

ARMY BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE										
CONSOLID	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL SUMMARY (\$000)									
Costs and Savings										
BRAC 88 BRAC 91 BRAC 93 BRAC 95 TOTAL										
Military Construction	577,649	556,227	92,744	489,028	1,715,648					
Family Housing Construction	-	-	-	2,575	2,575					
Family Housing Operations	541	1,357	-	665	2,563					
Environment	546,644	451,195	77,843	929,357	2,005,039					
Operations and Maintenance	188,226	285,025	100,659	560,400	1,134,310					
Military Personnel	-	-	-	-	-					
Other	38,252	74,600	14,698	27,515	155,065					
Total One Time Costs	1,351,312	1,368,404	285,944	2,009,540	5,015,200					
Revenue (Land Sales)	(67,713)	(22,471)	(798)	(28,751)	(119,733)					
Appropriation Request	1,283,599	1,345,933	285,146	1,980,789	4,895,467					
Funding from Outside Account	43,023	106,756	26,080	62,098	237,957					
Savings	(721,011)	(1,181,201)	(206,892)	(978,891)	(3,087,995)					
Net Implementation Costs	605,611	271,488	104,334	1,063,996	2,045,429					

The Army is now saving more money than it's spending on BRAC.

- Closing and realigning bases saves money that otherwise goes to unneeded overhead.
- These savings permit the Army to invest in remaining forces and infrastructure.
- We are dedicated to helping local communities realize rapid re-use of closed bases.

OVERSEAS BRAC

HIGHLIGHTS

- Since 1989 the Army has executed an aggressive overseas closure program.
- Announced closure of 703 overseas installations.
- Majority are in Europe.
- European closures equivalent to:
 - 188 million square feet of facilities.
 - Comparable to closing 12 of our largest installations combined!

Overseas Base Closures:

BELGIUM	3
FRANCE	23
GERMANY	585
GREECE	8
ITALY	6
NETHERLANDS	24
UNITED KINGDOM	5
TURKEY	6
KOREA	30
PANAMA	<u>13</u>
TOTAL	703

